STUDENT'S COMPANION

TO

REV. T. L. WELLS' PATHMALA

PART II.

Price 0-3-0.

A STUDENT'S COMPANION TO

ENGLISH EXERCISES PART II.

Lesson I.

Sentences for Translation.

PART I.

1. I am of Gujarat. 2. He is an inhabitant of Surat. 3. Gopal is a proper Noun 4. Who are you? 5. Are you a Brahman or a Rajput? 6. I am a goldsmith and make ornaments of gold and silver. 7. Where is your shop? 8. I have two shops, one in Surat and the other in Ahmedabad. 9. Is Surat a village or a city? 10. It is a large city. 11. Is this a penknife or a razor? 12. It is a piece of glass. 13. How many schools are there in your village? 14. Our village is small, so there is only one school in it. 15. There is a well behind our house. 16, How much water is there in it? 17. How nice is this ring! 18. How many rings have you? 19. I have two rings, one of god and the other of silver. 20. He has no ring. 21. How fine is this cow, whose cow is she? 22. How much milk does she give? 23. God hates pride, because pride is the root of sin. 24. Tulsidas says that mercy is the root of piety and pride is the root of sin. 25. Gold and silver are precious metals but iron is a very useful metal. 26. Come, children. I will tell you a good story.

PART II.

1. There was a boy. 2. One day his father gave him a small axe to play with. 3. That boy took the axe and went to play in his father's garden. 4. He walked here and there; then he made deep cuts with the axe on a fine tree. 5. The next day when his father saw the tree, he became very angry. 6. He asked, "Who did this? Who made these cuts on this beautiful tree?" 7. The gardener said, "Sir, ask your son George." 8. The father sent for George and asked him, "Did you cut this fine tree? 9. George saw that he had done wrong, but he boldly said, "Father I will never tell a lie, I have cut this tree." 10. What a good boy! He knew that to tell a lie is sin. 11. Do you know the name of the boy? 12. His name was George Washington. 13 Afterwards he became a very great man. 14. Children, speak the truth always like George Washington.

Lesson II

Sentences for Translation.

PART I.

1. Have you seen the King* of England? 2. No, sir, but I have seen the Governor of Bombay.

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*આપણા મહારાજાને ઇંગ્લાંડમાં "King" કહે છે; અને હિન્દમાં "Emperor" કહે છે; માટે અહિં "Emperor" શબ્દ ન વાપરતાં "King" શબ્દ વાપરવો.

3. Where do you learn ? 4. We are students of the Ahmedabad High School. 5. Who broke the pane of this window ? 6 I was reading my lessons, I do not know it. 7. This Jagjivan was sitting* on the table, I think he knows it. 8. Jagivan, what do you know about the pane ? 9. Sir, I was mending my pen, I have not seen anybody breaking the pane. 10. Pieces of glass are lying in your class-room, so some one of you has broken this pane. 11. All of you should pay for it. 12. The poor envy the rich, but the rich have much care, and the poor are generally happy. 13. The wicked are never happy, because sin is the root of misery. 14. There are schools for the blind in England; there they learn to read and write. 15. We should be kind to the blind, the deaf and the dumb 16. We should thank God that we have eyes, and we can speak and hear. 17. The deaf and the dumb can talk with their fingers. 18. The poor cannot send their children to school. 19. We should help them. 20. Have you lent your book to Mangaldas ? 21. No, sir, but Manchharam lent five rupees to Mangaldas. 22. Are your books lying on the table ? 23. The industrious never starve, because God gives all things to the industrious.

PART II.

1. The elephant is a large animal. 2. He has a trunk instead of a nose. 3. The elephant can

do every thing with his trunk. 4. He takes grass with his trunk, and puts it into his mouth. 5. He drinks water with his trunk, and he can pick up a small thing like a pin with (his) trunk. 6. The elephant is a very wise and intelligent animal. 7. The cow, the buffalo, the horse, and the dog are domestic animals; they are very useful to us. 8. The elephant is also a domestic animal, and he is very useful to man. 9. We want the help of these animals. 10. If we keep a horse or an ox for our use, we ought to feed him well and be kind to him. 11. We should thank God that He has created such good animals for our use. 12. The dog is a faithful animal but the elephant is not less faithful. 13. There are many stories about the faithfulness of the elephant; one of them is as follows. In the year 323 B C. Alexander the Great of Greece invaded India after conquering Persia. Porus, the king of the Punjab opposed him. A great battle took place on the banks of the Indus. Porus fought very bravely, but he received many wounds (was much wounded) so he fell down from his elephant. The soldiers of Alexander rushed forward to seize him, but the King's elephant did not move from his wounded master. He killed many (of them) by the sweep of his trunk and drove the rest away. Afterwards he seated the king on his back gently with his trunk. By this

time the soldiers of Porus came up and took away (their) king. But the brave elephant fell on the spot and died. All honour to that noble animal that he gave up his (own) life for his master.

Lesson III. (plurals-બહુવચન.)

Dogs, asses, loaves, bushes, wives, ladies, books, horses, lakes, lasses, heroes, foxes, coaches, fishes, beauties, queens, duties, kings, tables, lives, negroes, flies, maids, cities, churches, boxes, knives, roses, jellies, volcanoes, wishes, grates, inches, echoes, bamboos, cuckoos, groves, monkeys, plays, safes, dwarfs. (એકવચન.)

Princess, toe, cargo, story, index, cape, lass, lynx, valley, chief, wife, ray, stomach, church, monarch, bullock, cloth, cross, pony, penny.

Lesson IV.

Sentences for Translation.

1. Two men were sitting with their wives beneath a tree 2 Their little children were playing beside them. 3 The duck and the goose are domestic birds. 4. You will see many geese and ducks swimming in the ponds of our village. 5. The swan is a pretty bird. 6. It is white as snow and it swims very gracefully. 7. The duck and the goose have web-feet, so that they can swim in water. 8 All water-fowls have web feet. 9. Birds have no teeth; they have beaks. 10. There are many mice in this house. 11. The teeth of

the mouse are sharp. 12. The feet of the buffalo are short and thick, but the feet (or those) of the deer are slender and long. 13. Deer are wild animals, but sheep are domestic animals. 14. There are many cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats in our village. 15. There were three cows, two buffaloes, and many sheep and goats in the farmer's yard, but there were no deer. 16. The hair of the sheep is called wool and it is made into warm clothes. 17. The sheep in England are large and their wool is very soft. 18. The wool of the sheep in hot countries is coarse, and it is made into blankets. 19. Jagu and Lallu were brothers; Jagu was seven years old and Lallu was five years old. 20. Wheat, juar, and millet are called corn, and gram and pease are called pulse. 21. I have four peas in my hand. 22. Dice are small things but they have ruined many. 23. Once, I went to see the mint of Bombay; there I saw many dies. 24. The age of man is three score and ten years. 25. This old man is four score years old. 26. We are inhabitants of the same country, so we are called brethren. 27. I paid six pice for these three figs. 28. I bought three dozen mangoes yesterday. 29. I have heard many stories about genii, but I do not believe in them. 30. When you will learn algebra, you will learn about indices. 31. There are no indexes in these three books. 32. This boy is a genius.

Lesson V.

Sentences for Translation. PART I.

1. What is the name of the greatest officer in India ? 2. He is called the Governor-General and he lives in Delhi. 3. He is generally a Lord of England. 4. There are many man-servants and maid-servants in the houses of Lords. 5. The ancient Romans believed in many gods and goddesses. 6. In several schools boys and girls learn together. 7. Once a lady came to visit our school, and we stood up and saluted her. 8. She asked me, "Is there any idle boy or girl in your class"? 9. I answered, "No, madam." 10. Premanand and Samal were great poets of Gujarat, but the greatest poet in India was Kalidas. 11. Do you know the name of the greatest poet in England ? 12. Yes, sir, his name was Shakespeare. 13. His plays are very famous. 14. A poor boy was sitting in front of my uncle's house. My aunt asked him, "Boy where are your parents ?" 15. The poor boy replied. "Madam, I have no parents, I am an orphan. 16. Mirabai was a Rajput princess of Mewar, and she was also a famous poetess 17. The tiger is a very cruel and ferocious animal, yet the tigress loves her young ones much. 18. The tigress is like the tiger, but the lioness is not like a lion. 19. The lion has a mane, but the

lioness has not. 20. If the son of a great man turns out like his father, our people say that the cubs of the lion turn out lions only. 21. The lion, the tiger, and the leopard are animals of the cat kind. 22. The horse has a mane like the lion, but the lion and the horse are not of the same class. 23. The horse, the ox, the ass, the camel are hoofed animals. 24. What is the difference between the hoof of a horse and that of an ox? 25. The hoof of the horse is whole and the hoof of the ox is cloven. 26. Generally, horned animals have cloven hoofs.

Lesson VI.

Sentences for Translation.

1. The Emperor of India lives in England. 2. We are all subjects of His Majesty King George. 3. He loves us and we honour him. 4 The laws of our country are good; we should not break those laws. 5. That boy's clothes are dirty, because his manners are slovenly. 6. Gentlemen put on clean clothes, but idle men are slovenly. 7. Slovenliness is a sign of idleness. 8. Our health depends upon the cleanliness of our body and house. 9 The king's palace is on the bank of the river. 10. The doors and windows of the palace are very beautiful. 11. Calcutta is on the bank of the Hugli and Bombay is on the sea-shore. 12. Give Vinayak's book to Sorab. 13. Whose pen is this? 14. It is mine, sir. 15. Tayabali's garden is on

the bank of the river. 16. Have you seen a cômet? 17. Yes, sir, it appeared in the sky last year. 18. We buy paper from a stationer's shop, and sweetmeat from a confectioner's shop. 19. Sheep know the shepherd and the dog of the shepherd takes care of the flocks of sheep. 20. Last night a tiger came to our village and it killed a cow. 21. The village people went to an English officer and requested him to kill the tiger.

	Nominative.	Objective or Accusative.	Possessive.
Singular	Monkey	Monkey	Monkey's
Plural	Monkeys	Monkeys	Monkeys'
Sing	Thief	Thief	Thief's
Plu	Thieves	Thieves	Thieves'
Sing	Hero	Hero	Hero's
Plu	Heroes	Heroes	Heroes'
Sing	Woman	Waman	Woman's
Plu	Women	Women	Women's
Sing	Wolf	Wolf	Wolf's
Plu	Wolves	Wolves	Wolves'
Sing	Baby	Baby	Baby's
Plu	Babies	Babies	Babies'
Sing	Deer	Deer	Deer's
Plu	Deer	Deer	Deer's
Sing	Chief	Chief	Chief's
Plu	Chiefs	Chiefs	Chiefs'

Sing	Poetess	Poetess	Poetess'
Plu	Poetesses	Poetesses	Poetesses'

Lesson VII.

Translation Exercises.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Rich	Richer	Richest
Dry	Drier	Driest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Deep	Deeper	Deepest
Gentle	Gentler	Gentlest
Dull	Duller	Dullest
Old	Older, elder	Oldest, eldest
Slender	Slenderer	Slenderest
Cheerful	More cheerful	Most Cheerful
Handsome	Handsomer	Handsomest
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Stern	Sterner	Sternest
Gloomy	Gloomier	Gloomiest
Delicate	More delicate	Most Delicate
Funny	Funnier	Funniest
Gay	Gayer	Gayest
Clear	Clearer	Clearest
White	Whiter	Whitest
Wealthy	Wealthier	Wealthiest
Easy	Easier	Easiest

Mad	Madder	Maddest
Bulky	Bulkier	Bulkiest
Noble	Nobler	Noblest
Thick	Thicker	Thickest
Grey	Greyer	Greyest
True	Truer	Truest
Wet	Wetter	Wettest

1. Iron is a heavy metal but lead is heavier than that. 2. That shopkeeper is a good man, but his neighbour is cleverer (than he). 3. The banyan tree is the largest of all. 4. Gold and silver are called precious metals, but iron is the most useful metal (of all metals). 5. Europe is a small continent, but it is the strongest of all. 6. Europe is more powerful because it is more civilized. 7. The greatest poet of Gujarat was Premanand. 8. It is very hot to-day, but yesterday it was hotter. 9. It is hotter in Ahmedabad than in Surat. 10. The lion is called the king of beasts because he is the most powerful (strongest) of all animals. 11. London is the largest and the richest city in the world. 12. The rose is the most beautiful flower. 13. But in India the lily is considered the most beautiful (of all flowers). 14. Sugar is sweet, honey is sweeter, but goodness is the sweetest of all. 15. This rice is cheap. 16.

wheat is cheaper than rice and juar is the cheapest of all. 17. The largest street in Ahmedabad is, the Mandvi street. 18. Here is the Raichand Girls' School. 19. How many girls learn in it ? 20. Two hundred girls learn in it, and my sister Radha also learns in it. 21. Your sister Lalita is cleverer than my sister Radha. 22. Yes but Radha is more diligent, and last year she got the first prize. 23. It was very cold this morning. 24. When in winter it is very cold, people put on warm clothes. 25. England is a cold country but Russia is colder than England. 26. Look brother, these are large trees, the palm is the tallest of them all.

Lesson VIII.

Translation Exercises.

1. This is a good boy. 2. His younger brother is better than he. 3. Manilal is the best boy in our school. 4. Is Taiyabali older than you ?5. No, sir, I am fifteen years old, and he is thirteen years old. 6. It is bad to tell a lie, but to hide it is worse (than that). 7. Our cow gives much milk, but our neighbour's buffalo gives more milk. 8. Manibhai, you are always late at school. 9. Sir, I am ill, and cannot walk fast. 10. Yesterday I was worse, so I was absent. 11. Purushottam Kaka is the oldest man in the village. 12. The

eldest son of the King of England is called the Prince of wales. 13. The moon is distant (far) from the earth, but the sun is more distant (farther) than that. 14. This star is bright, but that star is brighter than that. 15. Venus is the brightest star in the sky. 16. Truly speaking, Venus is not a star, but a planet. 17. Our earth also is a planet. 18. Planets are very far from one another. 19. Neptune is the farthest of all the planets. 20. All the planets revolve round the sun, but the moon revolves round the earth. 21. Here is a big planet; what is its name? 22. Its name is Jupiter, it is the largest planet. 23. Both the girls are ill, see how pale their faces are. 24. yesterday they were worse. 25. Was Lallu also ill? 26. Yes, sir, but now he is a little better. 27. Last week I went to Poona to see the horse-race. 28. Both of these are race-horses that white horse ran foremost of all in the race. 29. Be humble, obey your parents and be diligent in your studies. 30. Pride is the worst thing. 31. Do not be proud, because the first will be the last and the last will be the first.

Lesson IX.

Translation Exercises.

The cows which 2. The city in which. 3. The river on which. 4. The boy whose. 5. The stick with which. 6. That which (what) I say. 7.

That which (what) you saw. 8. Near the pond in which there was no water. 9. The cows which went to graze have returned (come back). 10. We should love God who created us. 11. The trees which are in this garden are fruit–bearing. 12. The pond which is near our village dries up in summer. 13. Love that which (what) is good, and hate that which (what) is bad (evil). 14. Take what you want. 15. Do you know what I mean to write ? 16. Can you see beforehand (or can you foresee) what is to happen ? 17. No, we cannot foresee; God alone knows what is to happen. 18. Men who live in a city are called citizens. 19. We should love God who gives us all good things. 20. I cannot hear what you are saying. 21. What are you writing ? 22. I can see what you are writing. 23. Girls who. 24. For the Girls who were standing on the road, 25. In the lesson which you read yesterday. 26. This is the lesson which you read yesterday 27. Attend to what the teacher says. 28. He has returned the books which you were reading. 30. Who was the man who discovered America ? 31. Which is the girl Who received the first prize ? 32. The boy whose book you took is absent to–day. The merchant, whose horses you saw to–day, has come from Arabia.

1, (Who). 2. (which). 3 (which). 4. (whom). 5. (which). 6. (what). 7. (who). 8 (which). 9. (what). 10. (who). 11 (whose). 12. (that). 13 (what). •14. (which). 15. (whose). 16. (who). 17. (who). 18. (he). 19. (what). 20. (who).

Lesson X.

1. I myself will go. 2. Who says so ? 3. He himself was saying so. 4. She herself was saying so. 5. The boy himself has written in this copy-book. 6. Did you ever see such a beautiful flower ? 7. These labourers are very idle; all were absent yesterday. 8. Not all, some were absent. 9. A teacher of an English school said to the boys of his class, "I am going out on Government business (for official work), do not talk with one another, read your lessons." In ten minutes the teacher returned, and saw that some boys were playing, and some were sitting beside their friends and talking. 11. All are mortal. 12. In our country many cannot write and read; very few learn English. 13. All men are not alike; some are rich, some (are) poor, some (are) industrious, and some (are) idle. 14. The elephant is bigger than the lion, but the tail of the elephant is smaller than the tail of the lion. 15. I cannot give you both the pens, take one. 16. Which do you like, this or that ? 17. He only is a true friend who helps us in trouble. 18, Many were called but only a few were chosen. 19. There are

three vacancies in the school. 20. Some applicants went to the Head-Master, but none was chosen. 21. Do not look at liquor, it stings like a serpent. 22. A drunkard ruins himself. 23. Is there any ink in the bottle ? 24. No, there is none in it. 25 Is there any boy in the class-room ? 26, No, there is none. 27. I never saw such a diligent girl. 28. All the boys should have their own slates. 29. Who will not love such a good teacher ? 3o. Take this yourself. and give that to Nanubhai 31. Tell me the names of all the books that (or which) you read. 32. The teacher himself saw that some boys did not understand what they read.

1. (Her). 2. (his), yours 3. (It). 4. (your), (it or mine). 5. (them). 6. (Her). 7. (His), (its). 8. (He). (it, him). 9. (We). 10. (Best). 11. (Who). 12. (Tallest). 13. (Himself), (His). 14. (Best). 15. (No). 16. (Many, a few). 17. (His). 18. (Their). 19. (One). 20. (Which). 21. (It), (me)..

Lessoon XI.

1. Your penknife is sharp, but that of mine is not. 2. His coat is almost new, but that of my brother is torn. 3. The handwriting of this girl is good, but that of her sister is better. 4. The beak of the crow is black and long and that of the parrot is red and crooked. 5. My cap is on the chair and that of my brother is on the

table. 6. The milk of the buffalo is thicker than that of the cow. 7. The works of god are perfect but those of men are imperfect. 8. There are many alligators in the rivers of Africa, but they are not found in those of this country. 9. The light of the sun is very bright, but that of the moon is not so bright. 10. The banyan tree is lar-ge; its branches are longer than those of other trees. 11. His watch is old, but his sister has a new one. 12. Cotton coats are cheaper than silk ones. 13. Read this book to-day; I shall give you that one to-morrow. 14. Our teacher is our true friend, and we all love him as such (a true friend). 15. We are children of the same (one) God, we are all therefore brothers and sisters and we sho-uld consider one another as such (as brothers and sisters). 16. Two men went to build a house. 17. One was wise and the other foolish (or one of them was a wise man and the other was a foolish one) 18. The wise man built it on a rock, but the foolish one built (did) it near the river on sand. 19. Both the houses were built in summer. 20. When the rainy season set in and it rained heavily, the wise man's house remained as it was, but that of the foolish man fell down with a crash. 21. The house whose foundation is strong does not fall. 22. The foundation of our character ought also to be strong like that of our house.

Lesson XII

1. All the boys and girls are present to-day. 2. Three boys were absent yesterday. 3. A few boys were playing near the school in the evening, but all girls went home. 4. Has Sorab come to school? 5. No, sir, he was ill some days, and has gone to Dumas for change of air. 6. Is Dumas a village or a city? 7. It is a beautiful village on the seashore at some distance from Surat. 8. It is a sanitarium and many go there in summer 9. You read much, sit down now. 10. He has much wealth, and he makes a good use of his wealth. 11. Very few make a good use of their wealth. 12. Is there any ink in your inkstand? 13. Yes, sir, there is a little ink in my inkstand, but there is no ink in that bottle. 14. Do you take wine? 15. No, sir, I take a little milk in the morning. 16. Many take tea in the morning and a few take it in the morning and in the evening. 17. Sir Isaac Newton was a great astronomer and was famous all over Europe. 18. Few were more learned than he (was). 19. Again few were more modest than he (was). 20. He had a small dog, whose name was Diamond. 21. One night, Diamond sprang upon his master's table and overturned a burning candle. 22. Many valuable papers which were on the table were burnt, 23. The labour of several years was lost in a few

minutes. 24. Has a dog any sense ? 25. He did not know what he did. 26. When Newton knew of this serious mischief he did not punish his dog, but simply said. "Oh, Diamond, Diamond, thou dost not know what mischief, thou hast done." 27. Newton was really a great man and all honour to him as such.

1. (one). 2. (it). 3. (that). 4. (they). 5. (many). (some). (one) 6. (any). 7. (some). 8. (a little or some). 9. (it). 10. (those). 11. (such). 12. (who). 13. (such). 14. (our). 15. (own). 16. (better) (that) 17. (who). (I). 18. (whom). (what). 19. (our) (theirs). (our) 20. (yours). 21 (as such). 22. (that) 23. (more). 24 (own). 25. (what).

Lesson XIV

1. Iron is dug out of the ground. 2. It is then heated in the furnace and is hammered on the anvil. 3. In Surat letters are delivered in the morning and in the evening. 4. This house was built last year. 5. The Bombay mangoes are praised. 6 Now the Bombay mangoes are sent to England. 7. My house is being built. 8. When my house was being built, timber was dear. 9. Both my brothers were educated in this school. 10 The new edition of this book is being printed. 11. Truthful boys are loved by all. 12. This newspaper is read everywhere. 13 Such a book was never seen. 14. Twenty boys were promoted

to the upper class, the remaining nine were kept in the same class. 15. The sky was covered with clouds. 16. That girl was given a fine little box and two books as a prize. 17. The spy was seen running away by the sepoys. 18. He was caught by them and taken to their general. 19. Such mistakes are often committed by little boys. 20. By whom were these exercises written ? 21. They were written by Sorab. 22. The bell will be rung at five o'clock. 23. Cotton clothes are worn in hot countries and woolen clothes in cold countries. 24. Cotton grows on a kind of plant and wool grows on the bodies of sheep. 25. Many ships are wrecked on rocks in the sea. 26. Light houses are built on rocky shores.

Exercise.

1. Gambling has ruined many. 2. The bell was rung by the peon. 3. Her parents are loved and honoured by her. 4. The sun was hidden by the clouds and there was darkness. 5 Aurangzeb declared war against Shivaji. 6. The stag was killed by the hounds, but vultures devoured its body. 7. India was invaded by Mahmud twelve times. 8 The house is being built by masons 9 You will be punished by the teacher. 10. Who was bitten by the snake ? 11. The ripe grain will now be cut and gathered in by them. 12 The grain is ripened by heat. 13. By whom were the

pota'oes dug up ? 14 By whom can the laws of nature be changed ? 15. They can be changed by none but God, because God has made every thing. 16. He was taken by the queen into her service and made one of her pages. 17. He was ordered by the king to go there at once. 18. For whom is this seat being made by you ? 19. He was accused of telling an untruth by them. 20. Columbus discovered America. 21. By whom was the glass broken ?

Lessoon XV.

1. I cannot write as you do. 2. This dry bread cannot be chewed by that old man. 3. I am very sorry for you, but I cannot help you at present. 4. He is so talkative that he cannot be silent even a minute. 5. The sun shines so much at noon that we cannot look at him. 6. We can hear with our ears. 7. Tobacco is a harmful thing. 8. Do you smoke ? 9. No, sir, I cannot endure its smell. 10. Boys and girls should not smoke. 11. In England there is (such) a law that if a boy smokes, he is punished. 12. Such a law is in Japan too. 13. A famous Englishman called Sir Walter Raleigh first brought a tobacco plant in England from America. 14. At that time Queen Elizabeth reigned in England. 15. There is an amusing story about Sir Walter Raleigh which I will tell you. 16. Once he told Queen

Elizabeth, "I can tell you the weight of the smoke of tobacco." 17. The Queen replied, "You are a boaster, how can smoke be weighed ?" 18. He said to Her Majesty, " I can do what I am saying" 19. The Queen said, " I lay a wager of twenty guineas." 20.Raleigh accepted the wager 21. Afterwards, he brought a cigar and weighed it. 22. Then he lighted it and began to smoke and collected the ashes of the cigar in a dish. 23. Then he weighed the ashes. 24. Of course the weight of the ashes was less than that of the tobacco. 25. The difference between the two weights was the weight of the smoke. 26. The Queen put the guineas on the table and said, "Alchemists turn their gold into ashes, but you have turned ashes into gold."

Lesson XVI

1. May I take your book ? 2. Yes, you may take it but return it to-morrow. 3. May the Emperor live loug and reign many years! 5. When does the Bombay train start ? It starts at six o'clock in the morning. 6. Then you must start from here at five o'clock. 7. What have I written on the black board. 8. Sir, I cannot see so far. 9. Then your eyes must be weak 10. You ought to use spectacles. 11. Sir, I do use spectacles, but my brother took away my spectacles. 12. You came late, so you must stand in the class. 13. Vasanji, may I take this pencil ? 14. It is

not mine, it is Sorab's, I cannot, therefore give it to you. 15. Ask Sorab, he will give it to you 16. May I shut the window ? 17. Yes, if you please. 18. Is this sum right or wrong ? 19. cannot tell you whether it is right or wrong. 20. If you want to be healthy, you should be clean. 21. If you wish to be strong, you should take exercise. 22. You should learn to read well. 23. You should not read too fast or too slowly. 24. You should read as you talk to your friend. 25. May God bless you. 26. May the Lord help you in this distress. 27. Always ask help of God, because on account of a slight mistake, all our aims may fail. 28. May these labourers go home, sir ? 29. If the work is finished, they may go. 30. Lying is a great sin; may God save you from this sin ! 31. This man was a drunkard, but he has given up drinking. 32. May God lead him to the right path !

1. (Do) Present Indefinite. 2. (Does) Present Indefinite. 3. (are) Present continuous. 4. (has) Present Perfect. 5. (has) Present Perfect· 6. (have) Present Perfect continuous. 7. (have) Present Perfect. 8. (was) Past Indefinite. 9. (have) Present Perfect. 19. (have) Present Perfect. 11. (have) Present Perfect. 12. (may) Present. 13. (shall) Future Perfect. 14. (may) Present. 15. (was) Past Indefinite. 16. (shall) Future continuous. 17. (shall)

Future Perfect. 18. (have) Present Perfect. 19. (shall) Future Indefinite Passive. 20. (Had) Pluperfect.

1. He will have learnt. 2. He is being educated. 3. I was holding. 4. I have been working 5. He will be showing. 6. I am going. 7. He was running. 8. It had been performed. 9. I was spoken. 10. I bring.

Lesson XVII.

We daily do one exercise in Pathmala, and two pages in Karana Ghelo. 2. Do you do the same ? 3. Pathmala is not used in our school, we do translation from the Third Book. 4. The educated take as much pleasure in learning as the ignorant take in laziness. 5. The dog barks at me as much as he barks at you. 6. A fair will be held to-morrow on the bank of the river, so we shall have a holiday. 7. We have had no holiday during these two months. 8. Do not ask leave of me. 9· Sir, I do not ask for leave, because I do not go to see the fair. 10. Why do you do so ? 11. Do your work, do not mind what others do. 12. Will this book do ? 13. Yes, it will do. 14. The moon shines at night, as the sun does at day. 15. I know how this sentence is translated; do you ? 16. We cannot do without air, water and food. 17. Fishes can do without air, but they cannot do without water. 18. How does your son Chiman

do in upper class ? 19. He does well. 20. We should love others as we do ourselves. 21. Mind your business, he will attend to his (work).• 22. We should love our neighbours, because we cannot do without one another's help. 23. That blind man loved his dog, and the dog loved him.

Lesson XVIII.

He is as clever as his brother. 2 This penknife is not as sharp as yours 3. That river is as long as the Ganges. 4. There is no city as large as London. 5. There is no country as populous as China. 6. You came as late as I. 7. She was ill yesterday, but she is worse to-day. 8. Russia is the largest country in Europe, but it is not so wealthy as England. 9. The Nile is the longest river in the world, bnt it does not contain as much water as the Congo 10. We can run as much as you can. 11. An ox cannot run so fast as the horse. 12. Are you as tall as Chiman ? 13. No. Sir, but I can run as fast as he. 14 How large is that city ? 15. I think that city is smaller than Surat. 16. Yes, it is not so large 17. These boys ran one mile, can you run as far as that ? 18 We can go farther than they can. 19 To-day the goods train was late, and the mail train came also as late as that. 20. How much do you read daily ? 21. How many pages do you read daily ? 22. How

much time do you take to come to school? 23 I live in Rander, so I take two hours. 24. When did you start from Bombay? 25. We started from Bombay at two o'clock. 26. How do you hold your pen? 27. How many sons had Shahjehan? 28. How long did Shahjehan reign? 29. How far have you studied? 30. Haw many boys are there in your school? 31. We cannot go farther than this.

Lesson XIX.

1. He is very clever. 2 The pea cock is a very beautiful bird, but the pea hen is not so beautiful as the pea-cock. 3. I am very glad to see you. 4. They were very glad to see us. 5. This shop keeper deals in tea, sugar, and such other things. 6. These things are of daily use. 7. This shop-keeper is a very honest man 8 His neighbour is not honest, he cheats his customers. 9. They are very displeased with him. 10 Sooner or later he will lose all his customers 11 There are many boys in this school. 12. There is much water in the river which is near our village. 13. There is not much water in this river. 14. That girl has been much weakened by fever 15. He was very ashamed. 16. Are you very ashamed? 17. To be away from sin is a very important thing for boys. 18. He knelt down before the judge and said, "Sir, I am very ashamed of my conduct, forgive-

me." 19. The judge forgave him. 20. Birds fly in the air, fishes swim in water, and worms and serpents creep on the ground. 21. Oh God !I have done many sins, forgive me. 22. Few men would say so. 23. He has much wealth. 24. A few boys stood on the road, and a few ran away into the house. 25 He has many rupees. 26. Will you take some milk ? 27. A few boys came very late to-day. 28. You are very angry with me. 29. Run away from sin, and seek wisdom and knowledge. 30. My finger was cut while mending the pen and it bled much. 31. Six or seven mice came out of the hole and came slowly into my room. 32. It is very hot to-day. 33. Yes, summer has set in, so it must be hot. 34. Yesterday he had much fever. 35. Has he any fever now ? 36 Yes still he has some fever. 37. Are there any mistakes in your essay ? 38. Whether there are any mistakes or not, I do not know.

Much money; little money; some money, any money. Many rupees; few rupees; some rupees; any rupees Some paper,any paper, Many letters; few letters; some letters; any letter. Much corn; little corn; some corn, any corn. Much rice; little rice, some rice; any rice. Much fuel; little fuel; some fuel; any fuel. Many sticks; few sticks; some sticks; any sticks. Much cloth; little cloth; some

cloth; any cloth. Some dress; any dress. Much prose; some prose; any prose. Much poetry; some poetry; any poetry. Little poem; some poem; any poem. Much rain, little rain; some rain, any rain. Many showers; few showers; some showers; any showers

Lesson XX.

1. I live in Ahmedabad 2. The sun shines in the sky. 3. He came into my room and asked me, "What is in your hand?" 4. There is much water in the well, and all the people of the village come to this well to fetch water 5. There is a bigger well in the neighbouring village, but its water is salt, so the people of that village also fetch water from the same well 6. There are troughs near the big wells of villages 7. At noon the cattle of the village come to drink water at the trough. 8. The moon will rise at two o clock to-day 9 While going to surat, the train stops half an hour at Broach 10. Look into your book. 11. A tortoise, seeing an eagle flying high in the sky, told him. "Teach me to fly." 12 The eagle replied. "Those who have no wings cannot fly in the air" 13. Jackals go out at night to seek their prey; they live in their holes during the day. 14. Seeing a man or a dog, they run away into their holes. 15 Pour some water into this

glass. 16 How many teeth are there in your mouth? 17. He put a piece of bread into his mouth. 18. Cotton is woven into clothes. 19. We put one morsel of our food into our mouth. 20. We chew it with our teeth, and then swallow it. 21. The chewed food goes into the stomach. 22. It is turned into blood in the stomach. 23. Afterwards they threw their brother into a pit, and ran away to a foreign land.

Lesson XXI.

1. He came from Surat. 2 These merchants have come from a foreign land. 3. He is half dead with hunger and thirst. 4. The train goes from Bombay to Ahmedabad three times daily. 5. The soldier fights with his sword, the farmer tills with his plough, the tailor sews with his needle and the blacksmith forges with his hammer. 6. We can see with our eyes, smell with our nose, hear with our ears, and speak with our mouths 7 The shepherd came with a long stick in his hand. 8. You cannot enter this temple with your shoes on 9 We saw monkeys sitting among the branches of trees 10 If you wish to go to Karachi, you can go by the railroad or a steamer. 11. This is a letter written by a little girl. 12. He lived among the Arabs two years, so he can speak Arabic well. 13. He finished

this work amid much danger and difficulty. 14. He is above me in the class. 15. Streams flow over rocks. 16. There are many factories in Manchester, so clouds of smoke hang over that city. 17. The volcano burst, and clouds of hot ashes fell on that city. 18 More than two hundred men perished 19. People went to see the fair with new trubans on their heads and new shoes on their feet. 20. We have hair on our heads and beasts have hair all over their bodies.

Lesson XXII

1. A little girl was standing near the church with flowers in a basket. 2. Seeing a lady the girl said, "Madam, will you not buy these flowers of mine ?" 3. The lady replied, "Yes, I shall buy them. but what will you do with the money?" 4. The girl with tears in her eyes said. "Madam, my mother is very ill, I shall buy milk and bread for her with the money." 5 That kind lady's eyes were filled with tears and she said. "take me to your house, I shall take you both to an Englishman's house; he will help you." 6. The king said to the shepherd, "Ask for anything you like as a reward." 7. He replied to His Majesty, "I do not want any prize." 8 Where is the signature of your master on the certificate ? 9. The first complete grammar of the Gujarati language

was written by Joseph van Someren Taylor. 10 Mr. Hope made many improvements in Surat. 11. He was the Collector of Surat. 12. The camp of the Mamlatdar is at Bulsar. 13. We are not as punctual as Englishmen. 14. A European gentleman came to our village. 15. The pepole of the village said, "Sir, a tiger always comes to our village; we shall be obliged to you if you kill him," 16. The name of that European gentleman was Mr, David. 17. His Highness Fatehsingji, his queen, and the prince will go to England this month. 18. The author of "Pathmala" was The Revd. T. L. Wells. 19. If you tell a lie the teacher will be angry. 20. What is your opinion ? 21. Lord Reading is the Governor-General of India. 22. The king of Bhavnagar went to Ahmedabad, where the people gave him a hearty reception. 23. The Nagarsheth said, " We are much honoured as Your Highness has paid a visit to our city."



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